

Republican.

DECEMBER 1877.

Trustee's Sale.

DRIVING THE HAIR.

The Head Adored with Flowers
Relieves All Others.

In spite of the many beauties now to be found in combs, bands, headpins and all the other ornaments manufactured from gold, silver, ivory, coral, the precious stones, etc., the head adorned with flower sprays is very popular. Of course reference is only made to hair arranged to grace special occasions. In dressing hair with flowers the favorite styles are these:

When it is arranged high on the page of the neck, where it terminates in a crown in the form of a coil, large flower spray directly on the crown with a delicate spray running forward. A second spray may be placed at the back of the puff at the back with another small spray falling among the ears. When a young girl wears a doll of puffs it is pleasant to surround it with a festivity spray of leaves and buds. A short end of this spray should be allowed to fall at the sides. dolls of all kinds are now the favorite flower used in adorning the hair.

A fashionable style for evening, says a fashion writer, is to comb the front half low over the forehead to a pretty face consists in parting the front hair a little to the left side and allowing the early ends to sweep over the forehead. The hair being curled back in waves over small cushions. The ends are curled back and utilized in making the braids which now are put on the crown with new and more ornate round for its completion in waves. In young girls the hair is combed back to a French twist with a cluster of flowers from under the waist at the back, which reaches to the waist.

Another way is to comb the hair back in loose waves and tie it on the crown, where it is completed in a coil. The forehead is frayed with short ends, a home coiffure has the front hair being curled back in waves over small cushions. The ends are curled back and utilized in making the braids which now are put on the crown with new and more ornate round for its completion in waves. In young girls the hair is combed back to a French twist with a cluster of flowers from under the waist at the back, which reaches to the waist.

Justice in Russia seems to be half and half, as well as blind and deaf becoming Taylor to a pretty face consists in parting the front hair a little to the left side and allowing the early ends to sweep over the forehead. The hair being curled back in waves over small cushions. The ends are curled back and utilized after short terms of imprisonment. A young girl was arrested because she had learned some acts from a letter of a certain Leborgy. A man of that name was among the accused, and the authorities at once suspected that the young person in question had been in prison with members of the supposed secret society. When she had been in prison for two or three years it was accidentally discovered that the writer of the letter had appeared in one of the daily papers. A young doctor who had been compelled to remain at liberty on condition of appearing when summoned, was recalled from the army and placed in the dock. A young girl was arrested some years ago and was likewise incarcerated in the dock. When she had probably forgotten all about having read revolutionaries pamphlets and talked sedition, if she was ever guilty of such things, and when she was already a married woman with two young children, she was again arrested and placed among the accused.

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In our style of climate, with sudden changes of temperature—rain, wind, and sunshines often intervening over a single day—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglectful care, half the time.

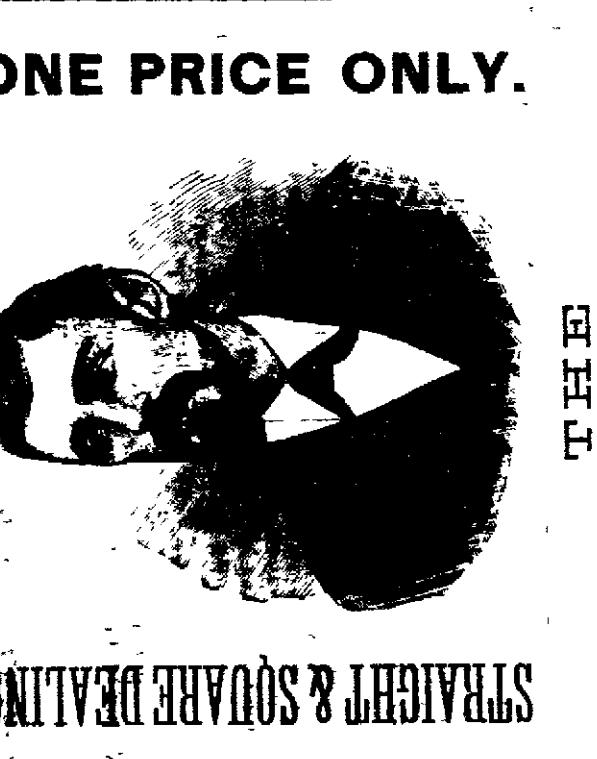
A. DENTIST, 10 Main Street, up stairs, Decatur, Ill. Dr. Frank C. Conner, dentist, has a large practice in this city, and is well known for his skill and care. He has a large number of patients, and is well regarded throughout the state.

Dr. J. W. GAGGONELL, physician, has a large practice in this city, and is well known for his skill and care. He has a large number of patients, and is well regarded throughout the state.

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CHEAP CHARLEY'

ONE PRICE ONLY.



Advertisement for Cheap Charley, featuring a caricature of a man with a large nose.

POOR MAN'S FRIEND,

FACTORY, 72 NORTH CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

An Extreme Heavy Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

REGARDLESS OF ANY PROFITS

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

OVERCOATS, HEAVY SUITS, HEAVY PANTS,

HATS AND SHOES,

AND SOME GOODS AT LESS THAN COST.

Now is Your Time to Buy

Pub. T. H. West, deswt.

We have on hand a choice lot of

Shoe Charley Goods, Bacon,

etc., Spices, Tobacco, Cigars,

Sale and Retail.

FRESH MEATS

WE GIVE YOU THE BEST

WESTERN MEATS.

WE GIVE YOU THE BEST

ESTATE MEATS.

WE GIVE YOU THE BEST

ST. LOUIS MEATS.

WE GIVE YOU THE BEST

CHICAGO MEATS.

WE GIVE YOU THE BEST

DETROIT MEATS.

WE GIVE YOU THE BEST

NEW YORK MEATS.

WE GIVE YOU THE BEST

PHILADELPHIA MEATS.

WE GIVE YOU THE BEST

BOSTON MEATS.

WE GIVE YOU THE BEST

MONTREAL MEATS.

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QUEBEC MEATS.

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MONTREAL MEATS.

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ST. JOHN'S MEATS.

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HALIFAX MEATS.

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MORE DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

The investigation of Doorkeeper Polk, of the House of Representatives—the successor of that “biggest man than old Grant,” Fitzhugh, of Texas—seems to be “panning out” badly for that gentleman, notwithstanding the lofty manner in which he and his friends turned up their noses at the outset. A Washington special to the Cincinnati *Comer* says on the subject:

“The testimony is very damaging to him (Polk) as a business man and distributor of patronage. The truth of the matter is, to get the office he promised more patronage than he had to bestow, and to redeem his promise he has to resort to all sorts of methods, such as doubling up on the pay-roll, putting more on than the law allows, making some contribute of their salaries to others, giving some work without pay, and others pay without work, and, indeed, making a ridiculous and disgraceful mess of the whole thing, leading to wrangles and scandals innumerable. To make good his promises as to pages, he appointed 56, when the law allows but 28. Part of these he allowed to draw half pay, and the remainder to draw pay during the recess, when there was nothing whatever to do. The more the whole matter is looked into the worse it appears for Polk, yet through it all there are more evidences of the Doorkeeper’s kindness of heart than surplus depravity. It was not in the power of the man to redeem his promises, and he falls between promises and performance.” Paying Clerk Voorhees’ testimony to day was very damning, showing the way Polk manipulated the pay-roll in his frantic efforts to live up to his engagements. The examination of witnesses will last several days yet, but the opinion is general that the result, whether reached early or late, will be the casting of the Doorkeeper from his office. The Democrats are abashed at the disclosures, and some of them swear roundly at the ill luck they have had with their Doorkeepers as shining lights of reform. A few of them, however, have not liked Polk from the first, as the poor man could not recognize all their claims to patronage. The developments are most for the Republicans, who are amused and gratified in exact proportion to the Democratic discomfiture.

GIDEON WELLES died at Hartford, Connecticut, yesterday, at an advanced age. He was one of the appointees of Mr. Lincoln’s Cabinet in 1861, and he retained his position—Secretary of the Navy—until the close of Mr. Johnson’s term in 1869. Of those who with him composed the first Republican Cabinet, only two—Simon Cameron and Montgomery Blair—are now alive. Mr. Cameron was Secretary of War for a short period, and was succeeded by Edwin M. Stanton, who is now dead. Montgomery Blair’s immediate successor was William Dennison, who is still living, but he was soon followed in office by Alexander W. Randall, who is dead. Mr. Welles was originally selected for Mr. Lincoln’s Cabinet after a bitter quarrel among New England politicians in favor of other candidates. He had been an active worker, and had been among the foremost in the formation of the Republican party in his section of the country. He was never recognized as a man of great ability, but throughout his public career he maintained a high reputation for honesty and integrity.

There’s a great curiosity in Washington to see Blaine and Ben Hill measure swords again, and every time the two exchange words the reporters are on the alert. The *Engager* says that last Friday the “day opened with Ben Hill, who announced that he intended to advocate his convictions, and that his convictions were against the silver bill. This caused no sensation, as every body knew that Ben’s convictions had loaned in that way for some time, but when, shortly after Ben got fairly under way, Blaine broke in with a sudden query, and speedily started a controversy with his old antagonist in his old time impetuous way, there was a sudden craning of necks and pricking up of ears in anticipation of a sharp renewal of hostilities. For a moment it looked as though Ben Hill was purposefully leading Blaine on in order to get even with him for the drumming the latter administered to him in the House, but Blaine came on so fast with his tough conundrums, and so speedily led Hill into a trap, that very shortly, when Blaine began again with his ‘The Senator will permit,’ Hill cut him off, with more brevity than politeness, with a curt ‘I will not permit.’ So Blaine turned the almost insult with a laugh and an ‘O, well, all right, then, and sat down. A moment later he quietly left the chamber, and the spectators, conscious that the fun was over, settled themselves for a rehash of the hard money platitudes which Hill delivered in his usual rattling style.”

The latest wrinkle in advertising is an English institution—“The Continental Advertising Refreshment Plate Company.” The dishes, embossed with emblems, are to be extensively distributed among the European hotels and restaurants, and the average cost to advertisers will be about 4 cents per plate for each advertisement.

THE SMALL-BOND BILL.

Congress has a measure now before it which, if passed, will do more to uphold our national credit than all the devices ever adopted by eastern bondholders and capitalists. We have reference to the bill authorizing the issue of bonds of small denominations, to be taken by the people—by workingmen and mechanics and others who have small amounts which they wish to lay by for a rainy day. These bonds will no doubt interfere seriously with the savings banks. People who have heretofore placed their little earnings in these institutions, will, if the bill becomes a law, prefer to invest their money with Uncle Sam, even if the interest be low.

It is not a little remarkable that when the matter of the national credit is discussed, only people of large means have considered themselves interested. In order to be a creditor of the government, a man must be possessed of capital worth speaking of. These men have always talked as if the maintenance of the national credit was a subject of immense importance, and that the responsibility rested alone on them. Common people had no interest. Common people were not to be consulted. The working men and mechanics had no voice in such a momentous concern. Hence the government must listen only to their advice, and heed only their commands.

Just now the voices of these men of large means are heard croaking about the evils that will result to our national credit in case silver shall be remonetized. Remonetization is an assured fact, and if the issue of small bonds by the government shall be authorized, there will be a class of government creditors created who will put it wholly beyond the power of anybody to injure the national credit. If Europe wants to send our bonds home, there will be found plenty of common people who will take them off their hands. But these bonds should bear a greater than 3-65 percent interest. They at least ought to be as high as four per cent, unless they are made interconvertible at the pleasure of the holder. —*Pauline Tract*.

THE CONSTITUTION.

When in the course of human events the constitution commences to break down and the system becomes debilitated, it is not wise to know what to do, and in whom to trust? Many, through prejudice, refuse to hear or read anything concerning physicians or medicines, but when in need blindly and contentedly acquiesce in the choice of friends. Suppose an investment becomes jeopardized, involving a few hundred dollars, would you entrust its management to others with as little concern and thought as you would trust a physician with your life? The Family Medicines of Dr. Pierce of the Grand Invalid Hotel, of Buffalo, have held the field for many years against all those of competing and rival manufacturers, and are to-day the standard medicines of America. His Golden Medical Discovery has no equal in purifying and enriching the blood, strengthening the stomach, aiding digestion, and assimilation. His Pleasant Purgative Pill act mildly, yet positively upon the liver, overcoming “torpidity” and perfectly and permanently curing constipation, while his Favorite Prescription is sold under a positive guarantee to cure the many ills and weaknesses peculiar to females. The Common Sense Medical Adviser is an illustrated work on Domestic Medicine, of nearly one thousand pages, replete with practical suggestions to old and young. Over one thousand copies sold already. Price \$2.70 Cash in advance?

THE STEPPING STONE TO HEALTH.

The acquisition of vital energy is the stepping stone to health. When the system lacks vitality, the various organs fail in their duty, become chronically irregular, and disease is eventually instituted. To prevent this unhappy state of things, the debilitated system should be built up by the use of that inimitable tonic, Hostetter’s Stomach Bitters, which invigorates the digestive organs, and insures the thorough conversion of food into blood of a nourishing quality, from whence every muscle, nerve and fibre acquire unwonted supplies of vigor, and the whole system experiences the beneficial effect.

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MORE DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

The investigation of Doorkeeper Polk, of the House of Representatives—the weaseling of that “bigg man than old Grant,” Fitzhugh, of Texas—seems to be “panning out” badly for that gentleman, notwithstanding the lofty manner in which he and his friends turned up their noses at the outset. A Washington special to the Cincinnati Commercial says on the subject:

“The testimony is very damaging to him (Polk) as a business man and distributor of patronage. The truth of the matter is, to get the office he promised more patronage than he had to bestow, and to redress his promise he has to resort to all sorts of methods, such as doubling men up on the pay-roll, putting more on than the law allows, making some contribute of their salaries to others, giving some work without pay, and others pay without work, and, indeed, making a ridiculous and disgraceful mess of the whole thing, leading to wrangles and scandals innumerable. To make good his promises to pages, he appointed 56, when the law allows but 28. Part of these he allowed to draw half pay, and the remainder to draw pay during the recess, when there was nothing whatever to do. The more the whole matter is looked into the worse it appears for Polk, yet through it all there are more evidences of the ‘Doorkeeper’s’ kindness of heart than surplus depravity. It was not in the power of the man to redeem his promise, and he falls before promises and performance. Paying Clerk Voorhees’ testimony to day was very damning, showing the way Polk manipulated the pay-roll in his frantic efforts to live up to his engagements. The examination of witnesses will last several days yet, but the opinion is general that the result whether reached early or late, will be the casting of the Doorkeeper from his office. The Democrats are abashed at the disclosures, and some of them swear roundly at the ill luck they have had with their Doorkeepers as shining lights of reform. A few of them, however, have not liked Polk from the first, as the poor man could not recognize all their claims to patronage. The developments are most for the Republicans, who are amused and gratified in exact proportion to the Democratic discomfiture.”

THE SMALL-BOND BILL.

Congress has a measure now before it which, if passed, will do more to uphold our national credit than all the devices used upon the country by eastern bondholders and capitalists. We have reference to the bill authorizing the issue of bonds of small denominations, to be taken by the people—by workingmen and mechanics and others who have small amounts which they wish to lay by for a rainy day. These bonds will no doubt interfere seriously with the savings banks. People who have heretofore placed their little savings in these institutions, will, if the bill becomes a law, prefer to trust their money with Uncle Sam, even if the interest be low.

It is not little remarkable that when the matter of the national credit is discussed, only people of large means have considered themselves interested. In order to be a creditor of the government, a man must be possessed of capital worth speaking of. These men have always talked as if the maintenance of the national credit was a subject of immense importance, and that the responsibility rested alone on them. Common people had no interest. Common people were not to be consulted. The working men and mechanics had no voice in such a momentous concern. Hence the government must listen only to their advice, and heed only their commands.

Just now the voices of these men of large means are heard croaking about the evils that will result to our national credit in case silver shall be remonetized. Remonetization is an assured fact, and if the issue of small bonds by the government shall be authorized, there will be a class of government creditors created who will put it wholly beyond the power of anybody to injure the national credit. If Europe wants to send out bonds home, there will be found plenty of common people who will take them off their hands. But these bonds should bear a greater than 3-6 per cent. interest. They at least ought to be as high as four per cent., unless they are made interconvertible at the pleasure of the holder. —*Peoria Transcript.*

THE CONSTITUTION.

When in the course of human events the constitution commences to break down and the system becomes debilitated, is it not wise to know what to do, and in whom to trust? Many, through prejudice, refuse to hear or read any thing concerning physicians or medicines, but when in need blindly and contentedly acquiesce in the choice of friends. Suppose an investment becomes jeopardized, involving a few hundred dollars, would you entrust its management to others with as little concern and thought as you would trust a physician with your life? The Family Medicines of Dr. Pierce of the Grand Invalids’ Hotel, of Buffalo, have held the field for many years against all those of competing and rival manufacturers, and are to day the standard medicines of America. His Golden Medical Discovery has no equal in purifying and enriching the blood, strengthening the stomach, and aiding digestion, and assimilation. His Pleasant Purgative Pellets act mildly, yet positively upon the liver, overcoming “torpidity” and perfectly and permanently curing constipation, while his Favorite Prescription is sold under a positive guarantee to cure the many ills and weaknesses peculiar to females. The Common Sense Medical Adviser is an illustrated work on Domestic Medicine, of nearly one thousand pages, replete with practical suggestions to old and young. Over one thousand copies sold already. Price \$1.50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

The following named parties testify to the efficacy of Dr. Pierce’s Family Medicines:

Geo. Hulsiiger, Williamsport, Pa. P. W. Crady, Hallowell, Me. Thos. Boone, Hallowell, Me. Elias Barlow, Mechanicburg, Ohio. Horatio Sharpless, Glen Mills, Pa. Simon Smith, Youngstown, O. G. F. Verrier, South Creek, Pa. L. Bryant, Wenona, Ill. Peter Millenberger, Quincy, Ill. Mrs. W. S. Bonner, Hermon, La. John Martin, Vernon Center, N. Y. Thompson, Ohio. Mrs. D. McMillan, Arlington, Ga. Mrs. Mary E. Heckendorf, West Branch, Wis. Mrs. John C. Morse, Prospetown, Iowa. Mrs. Emma A. Mitchell, Wrights, Pa. Mrs. A. M. Canessa, 42 Portland Street, Toronto, Ontario. Mrs. Mary Berkes, Eggertsville, N. Y. Mrs. Cecilia E. Julian, Birmingham, Conn. Isaac Elliott, Sharterville, O. J. R. Forrester, Danville, Va. John S. Gladson, Abingdon, Ill. Mrs. Adelicia G. Reiland, Iowa. Miss F. J. Rose, East Poultney, N. Y. Miss Mary E. Stump, Paw Paw, Michigan. Andrew Williams, P. M. Elm Tree, Penn. Joseph Harrold, Fayette, Mich. R. Z. Heywood, Waterville, Me. H. C. Hoerner, Etakka, Durka, Nevada. R. Posey, Brookhaven, Miss. Thos. Dawson, Hellefstein, Pa.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT.

We refer to that most remarkable compound, Dr. Morris’ Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horseradish, for coughs, colds, blood splitting, weak lungs, croup, whooping cough, asthma, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs and throat. Probably no similar preparation ever before so quickly found its way into public favor as this. Its sale in our community is simply enormous. Those who have been disappointed in other so called remedies, are specially invited to try this. Be sure to get the genuine Dr. Morris’ Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horseradish. There are imitations in the market. Trial size, 10 cents. Regular sizes, 50 cents and One Dollar. For sale by Doctor A. J. Stoner Druggist, Decatur, Ill.

Very pleasant, and always effective is Prof. Parker’s Pleasant Worm Syrup, and no physic required. Ask us Feb. 1 d/w.

The Best Prints—16 yards for \$1.00, at S. Einstein’s. Feb. 7 d/w.

The Old Dominion Buck Gloves and Mitts, the best and cheapest in America, at \$1.50. Lux & Stevens. Feb. 1 d/w.

The latest wrinkle in advertising is an English institution—“The Continental Advertising Refreshment Plate Company.” The dishes, emblazoned with advertisements, are to be extensively distributed among the European hotels and restaurants, and the average cost to advertisers will be about 4 cents per plate for each advertisement.

OLD SI ON ROUND DANCING.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.—Old Si read an article on the “Dance of Death” offensive, etc., etc., and reported:

“They kick up a noisy rumpus bout er little swingin’ o’ corners in dis town.”

“Well, what is the matter now?”

“All dis hyar hooms bout fakes pat-tin’ tubs and assashin’ round—now what’s de harm in dat?”

“Why, they say it is unhealthy and sinful.”

“Yea, I see dat; but ar’ git out healthy when er ole ‘oman waltzes round at er camp-meetin’ wid fo’ pre-elder exercisin’ dar mused tryin’ to hold her on de ground?”

“That is not the question.”

“Dat’s de queeshin’ I’m pattin’! An’ I wante ter kin’ of his awful fur de parson to put his arm round’ de gal an’ go in washin’ wid em at dem big creek baptisin’?”

“Are you in favor of waltzing, and balls, and such unchristianlike proceedings?”

“I ain’t neither giv’ hit nor for hit, dat I kno’s on, but my fathern on dis is dis: Ef folks’ll keep dat boys out ob dese groceries an’ billywaps shop, an’ der galla offen de streets to gash, but maks’ em stay at home, work fer dere bread, prance round in de parkeez much ex’ day pleze, and not about ‘glory hal-lloo’ till day means hit, dar’ll be a big inflation in religion in dis country fore long. Yer heah me?”

STANLEY AS AN OMAHAN.

From the Lincoln (Neb.) Journal:

An exchange speaks of Stanley Africanus as an “old, quacksalver who had hard work to pay his board bill for many years.” This is not wholly true.

When Stanley was in Omaha, just ten years ago, he wasn’t old, and he didn’t work hard to pay his board bill. Few landlords had the cheek to present a board bill to him, for, good for nothing devil as he appeared, he was a prodigy of gas, genius and congeniality. He could out-talk George Francis Train, and was brim full of original wit and humor. Nothing seemed further from his nature than “hard work” to pay board or any other kind of bills that he might accidentally collide with.

Stanley had plenty of resources, and was one of those fellows who would never miss a meal or lose a wisp of sleep in taking thought of the morrow. The nerve, pluck, energy, mother-wit, sagacity and vitality that he has displayed in his African exploration never exist in a man who has “hard work to pay his board bills for years.”

The editor of the New York *Christian Advocate* is the champion humorist on grave subjects. In a recent editorial article he remarked: “Your mother read the *Christian Advocate* before you were born, and read it many a day as she rocked and hummed you to sleep. She has gone home to heaven. This year’s *Advocate* may guide your feet safely to that same heaven. Brother, you can afford to hush the memories and quench this light for \$2.70?” Cash in advance?

THE STEPPING STONE TO HEALTH.

The acquisition of vital energy is the stepping stone to health. When the system lacks vitality, the various organs fail in their duty, become chronically irritable, and disease is eventually instituted. To prevent this unhappy state of things, the debilitated system should be built up by the use of that inimitable tonic, Hostetter’s Stomach Bitters, which invigorates the digestive organs, and insures the thorough conversion of food into blood of a nourishing quality, from whence every muscle, nerve and fiber acquire unwonted supplies of vigor, and the whole system experiences the beneficial effect.

Upon the regimen, the system is refreshed by heat and aperient, the nerves grow strong and calm, the despondency begotten of chronic indigestion and an uncertain state of health disappears, and that joyful appearance of the skin peculiar to habitual invalids, and persons deficient in vital energy, is replaced by a more becoming feature.

FEBRUARY 11.—5 p. m.—In the

House of Commons, this afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Forster said: “There is some delay in the fleet going up to Constantinople. The Government cannot enter into details. Negotiations are going on, but the Government have not changed their intention.”

In the House of Lords, this afternoon, Lord Derby, in response to a question

put by Lord Granville, said the difficulty regarding the entry of the fleet would, he believed, soon be overcome, and that three other Powers had asked for permission to bring their vessels to enter Turkish waters.

A dispatch from Constantinople, of the 10th, says: “It is reported that the Sultan has invited Grand Duke Nicholas to spend a few days in Constantinople.”

Safyer and Sadyk Pashas will go to Adrianople on Tuesday to negotiate a truce of peace with Generals Ignatieff and Nelidoff, formerly Ambassador and First Secretary of the Russian Embassy at Constantinople, respectively.”

The Times in its leading article says

portion of the British fleet will proceed to Constantinople. That is una-voidable after what has occurred. The leader points out that Lord Derby empha-sized his statement that other pow-

ers may not consider it necessary to avail themselves of the firm for the admission of their fleets, although they had applied for them.

It is possible, therefore, that the British and Russians alone may be present at Constantinople. Such a position would be one of great anxiety. Everything may turn upon the character of the Russian occupation.

Mere demonstrative occupation, as that of Paris in 1870, ought not to be regarded as alarming, but an occupa-tion in force, with no apparent limit

in point of time, would throw upon our government a very grave responsibility.

The movement is one at which a few hasty words or a single hasty act might precipitate a conflict. The government has laid down certain limits beyond which we cannot remain indifferent to the advance of the Russians. If these limits are passed, it will be their duty to act promptly and boldly, but it is equally their duty to place no hasty construction on acts which may be capable of after interpretation.

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TELEGRAPHIC

CONSTANTINOPLE.

OCCUPIED BY THE RUSSIANS.

The English Fleet Refused Permission to Approach the City.

Sherman on Anderson.

WHAT HE THINKS OF DEMOCRATIC PERSECUTION.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The *Daily Telegraph* has the following dispatch:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sunday Night.—The Porte transferred a firman permitting the British fleet to come to Constantinople, on condition that if the Sultan allows it, the French forces will probably occupy the city.

London, Feb. 11.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: “It was known in all the exchanges in London this morning that the Porte had refused to allow the British fleet to approach Constantinople. A Cabinet council was hastily summoned this morning. It is said that negotiations are still pending for obtaining a firman. The whole British fleet remains in Besika Bay, pending the result of the negotiations.”

St. Petersburg, Feb. 11.—The *Age* repeats its declaration of Saturday that the entry of the fleet of the Powers into the Bosphorus at the moment when peace is being negotiated will imply full liberty of action for Russia. It says: “If the presence of a fleet is necessary for the protection of Christians, this duty belongs equally to Russia and England.”

London, Feb. 11.—The semi official *Journal de St. Petersburg*, yesterday, commenting on the dispatch of the British fleet, says: “As far as Russia is concerned, we think this measure ought not to make her deviate from the policy she has hitherto followed. Long before the last incidents which now bring the English fleet into the waters of Constantinople, that eventuality was foreseen, and was made the subject of instructions to the Russian Commander-in-Chief. If we are well-informed those instructions directed that in case the Ottoman capital should be occupied by the Imperial troops, and a British fleet should appear before the city, that fleet should be received with all the consideration due to a friendly Power; and that, if the necessity for protecting lives and property of British subjects should cause troops to be landed there, they should be regarded as a welcome auxiliary for the maintenance of order as long as their activity was confined to that purpose. Now that the English fleet is approaching Constantinople, and has there given rendezvous to fleets of other great Powers, we may assume that the same country will be maintained between the naval and land forces of the different States, if they should meet on Turkish soil. Sixteen months ago this measure was proposed by Russia and refused by the Cabinet of London. How much bloodshed and suffering might have been avoided by the acceptance of that proposal.”

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MACON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

TUESDAY, FEB. 12.

Court adjourned at 8 o’clock, and resumed the case of Camilla C. Timmons vs. John Timmons. Complainant’s counsel filed an affidavit asking for a continuance on account of the absence of a material witness. Juror withdrawn and cause continued.

A Religious Revival.

ENCLINE REPUBLICAN.—Over a week

ago there was a protracted meeting com-menced at Shady Grove Church, in Wheatland township, which is being con-ducted by Rev. W. L. Bankson, who has

been a successful laborer with that people for the last eight years. Old members and faithful workers are greatly encour-
aged; and a good number of the lukewarm came into the ranks and renewed their vows to lead a better and more con-secrated life. There have been six or seven conversions thus far,—five anxious came forward—and a great awakening amongst old sinners, as well as amongst the young. An impression of great good is being made upon community. God hears and answers prayer.

A large lot of new Prints just received at S. Einstein’s. Jan 31 d/w.

Redemption Notices.

To Adam Smith, or whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and state of Illinois, on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1878, for the taxes for the year 1875, I purchased the following

WABASH

MAIL ROUTE

Wabash will operate the following lines:

TOLEDO TO ST. LOUIS - 45¢ MILES.

" HARRISON - 45¢

QUINCY - 47¢

KEOKUK - 48¢

Connecting at Union Depot at St. Louis, Quincy, Hannibal and Keokuk.

To and from all Points in Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Texas, Nebraska, Colorado and California.

Running the Leading Throughfare Between Michigan and Superior Valleys and connecting with all other railroads in New England, enabling passengers who travel by the "WABASH FAST LINE!"

For the principal cities in the East and West, and all points in between, Wabash has no charge of fare between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Alton (50 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles).

All Express Trains of this line are fully equipped with Pullman's Palace Sleeper and Dining Cars, and are running daily, except Sunday, and making connections with all other railroads, rendering the most comfortable travel.

Departure of Trains at Decatur Station:

Midnight.

6:00 a.m.

No. 1 Through Express. 3:30 a.m.

2 Fast Line. 4:45 a.m.

5 Fast Mail. 12:45 p.m.

GOING EAST.

Arrives at Toledo, 10:30 a.m., and at Chicago, 12:30 p.m.

The Remaining Freight trains will carry passengers with the express.

Going West. 10:30 a.m.

Arrives at Toledo, 12:30 p.m.

Holiday West. 12:30 p.m.

St. Louis Division.

Arrives at St. Louis, 10:30 a.m.

Fast Line. 12:30 a.m.

5 Fast Mail. 1:30 p.m.

ARRIVE.

Lightning Express. 10:45 p.m.

4 Atlantic Express. 11:45 a.m.

6 Accommodation. 12:45 p.m.

Arrives at Peoria, 12:45 p.m.

Arrives at Decatur, 1:30 p.m.

Arrives at Springfield, 2:30 p.m.

Arrives at Quincy, 3:30 p.m.

Arrives at Alton, 4:30 p.m.

Arrives at St. Louis, 5:30 p.m.

Arrives at Cincinnati, 6:30 p.m.

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WABASH

THROUGH TIME BY THE
WABASH MAIL ROUTE

TO TOLEDO TO ST. LOUIS - CINCINNATI

" HARRISON - 465 "

QUINCY - 474 "

KNOX - 489 "

Connecting at Union Depot at

St. Louis, Quincy, Hannibal and Keokuk,

To and from Points in

Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas,

Kansas, Texas, Nebraska,

Michigan and California.

200 Miles of the Lehigh River System, Be-

ing the principal cities in the West and

Midwest, and connecting with Toledo and St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and all other points in New

England, reaching passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE!"

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MAIN LINE.

DECATUR.

GOING EAST.

No. 1 Through Express..... 3:30 a.m.

3 Post Line..... 4:45 a.m.

5 Post Mail..... 5:45 p.m.

No. 2 Lightning Express..... 4:30 p.m.

4 Atlantic Express..... 6:30 p.m.

6 Accommodation..... 6:30 p.m.

The Following Night train will carry

passengers with tickets.

Going West.

ST. LOUIS DIVISION.

DEPARTURE.

No. 41 Through Express..... 4:45 a.m.

4 Post Line..... 5:45 a.m.

5 Post Mail..... 1:30 p.m.

ARRIVE.

No. 42 Lightning Express..... 10:45 a.m.

44 Atlantic Express..... 11:30 a.m.

46 Accommodation..... 12:30 p.m.

Arrangements made at Decatur in

Illinois, Kansas and Wisconsin.

For Through Tickets and further information, apply to

K. HARWOOD, Agent,

Wabash Depot, Decatur, Ill.

TIME-TABLES.

DECATOR AND PEORIA SHORT LINE

DECATUR STATION, Feb. 10, 1876.

Until further notice, trains will leave Decatur at the following:

GOING NORTH.

Freight Stock Express..... 6:30 a.m.

Freight..... 7:30 a.m.

Accommodation..... 7:30 a.m.

GOING SOUTH.

Freight..... 8:15 a.m.

Accommodation..... 8:15 a.m.

Freight..... 9:30 a.m.

Passenger..... 9:30 a.m.

J. F. TURNER, Agent, Chicago.

C. O. JUDAH, Agent, Decatur.

TIME CARD

STREET CARS

GENERAL OFFICES, VENICE, ILL.

H. C. HARRIS, General Agent.

W. C. HARRIS, General